A

REVIEW

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ENGLISH NATION.

Saturday, February 9. 1706.

Am now upon the Abuses and Scandalous Branches of Credit in Trade, the more useful parts remain; if its expected now from the Conclusion, that I should Draw a Plan of all the Frauds of Trade; I confess the vast Index beyond my Comprehension, and must remit it to the more Capacious Head of Don Quevedo, the next time he gets some Revelation ab Inferis.

He that would do this, had best consider before he begin, into what Dreadful Chambers of Darkness he must fearch, and of what Monsters of Villany he must get his

Information.

How must he Robe all the Horfe-Ponds of the Mint, where Infolent Debtors raije War against the Laws, Bally the Mag strates, Defie the Parsiament, stand Battle with

with the Posse, Drench the Officers, Debauch their own Principles, and Damu their Creditors?

How must he Rummage the Verge, the Inns of Court, and the Rules, where the more Capital Thieves of Trade shelter from the Law, and Laugh at the yet greater Villany among the Commissioners of Bankrupts, who spend large Estates, in finding out the shortest way to make no Dividends, while lesser Pick-Pockets, run greater Risques every Day in the Street, undergo the Discipline of the Pump and the Ontok, and scarce arrive to the Happiness of a Retreat, in the Common-side of Nergate?

Whither shall we go for Descriptions, and the Histories of Trade-Pyrates, that have Rov'd the Ocean of Trade, to all the vall

Inlets and Gulphs, in the most Remote Angles of Barratry, Cheat, Presumptive Credit, and Design'd Rupture; at last you find the House shut up, Lord ba' Mercy, and a Cross set on the Door, and the Man's thrown out upon that Dungbil of the Maristhrown Nusance, the Fleet; and from thence, as the City Caracomb of Carcasses, he's remov'd to the Army or Navy, has the Favour to be Starv'd in Flanders, and so Dye in the Bed of Honour.

And who that can reckon up the Thoufands of this Nation that Expiate their Trade-Crimes with their Blood, that are remov'd from the Compter to the Camp, from the Goal to the General Rendevous, that are Advanc'd from the Handicraft to the Halbert, and from the Shop to the Ships, can deny the Gentility of a Tradef-

man?

Nay, if you were to ask the Enemy, they would certainly give it for the Broken Tradesman; for if the Desperate Man is always the worst to Engage with, it must certainly follow, that when these Men come into the Field, they lay about them like Furies, fince they generally Fight not to Live and Conquer, but to Dye and end their Misfortunes; not for a Commission but for a Dismission out of the World, where they had more Danger before of being Starv'd, than they can have here of being Kill'd; this makes them wholly unconcern'd about Events, and Fight like Dragons, from the meer Principles of Despair, according to the Old Verse of,

What cares he to Dye Sir, That can't tell how to Live.

But, Pardon me, Gentlemen, and my Brethren in Misfortunes, that Languish under Barbarities and Severities of Merciless Creditors, and of strain'd and ill Extended Laws, and have Patience with me, to run thro' a short course of Censure, with those whose scandals you hear; I shall in time, and am hastning to it, come to lay open your Case to the World, perhaps in Colours it has not been yet Painted in, and show our Governours, how many Honest Men they Ruine, to one Knave they Correct.

But before I come to your Case, I must ask Pardon to teil the World, how Honest Men come to break, and what fills our few Places of Resuge with Unhappy Families, Men of Good beginnings, Honest Designs, Diligent Endeavours, and large

Trades.

Will you ask me how these come to Break; give me Leave to Answer first Ne-

gatively,

v. Not want of Trade, and I believe what I have faid on that Head will be made out; that more Break by too much

Trade, than too little.

2. Asking my Lord H—ham's Pardon for the Expression, not the lowness of Trade in General, of which I believe not a Moyety we Complain of, nor the Superiority of the Dutch over us in Trade, of which I believe not a Word.

3. Nor is it the Indentures made in Trade, by the Lois of our Ships to the French, Default of our Convoys, Cruifers, and Captains of Ships; the form Ill Natur'd things might be faid on that Head.

4. Nor is it the ftop on the Spanish Trade, which if we have not made our selves Amends for, by way of Famaica, or directly by Force, on the Continent of America, is our own Faults; and we have no Body to Blame for it, but our selves.

5. Nor is it the Deficiencies of Publick Funds, the Non-Payments of Transport Service, &c. The Melancholy Retrospets of the Nations unavoidable firaights, before more Direct Methods could be arrived to, the fome Men have fallen upon this Account.

But if I am ask'd, Why Honest Tradefmen are Ruin'd, and Undeligning Men come to Destruction in Trade, the Anfwer is short; because Knaves run away with with their Money, Knaves break first, and pull Honest Men down with them; the present Grievance is therefore, if possible, to Punish Fraudulent Bankrupts, and thereby prevent Honest Mens Breaking.

As to the Juffice of our Law, that makes so Difference between an Honest Man and a Knave, that shows no Mercy to either, but Punishes him that is Ruin'd by a Rogue, with the same Severity, as it does the Rogue that Ruin'd him. I have a great Quarrel at the Title, and would have it call'd an Act to Punish Men, for being in Ill Company; for to say all Men that Break are Knaves and Villains, because some that Break are so, is as Pre-

posterous, as 'cis to say, no Englishmen are Christians, because some of them are Asbeists

The Frauds, the Cheats, the Confederacies of Villanious Men to get into Deht, and to Rob their Honest and Innocent Neighbours, are innumerable; and the perhaps I may in time Touch some of them, I do not pretend to give you the Blask List of the Towns Piskins, but shall enter a little into the Methods taken by such, and the Destructive Ruinous Insluences they have upon Trade, in Blowing up Honest Men, Blasting Credit, Ruining Families, and rendring Trade Dangerous and Unsafe.

MISCELLANEA.

THE following Letter was sent the Author from Herèford, but as some proper Observations, seem Natural to the present Prospect of Affairs; I think i'ts not at all unsuitable to the Occasion to insert it.

Mr. Review. Having your Print, Entitled the RE-VIEW, constantly sent every Post, for about 12 Months, last Past, (and so by the by) am an Incourager of your Undertakings, I cannot but sbink it proper, to Acquaint you of an Observation, I made in my Journey to the City of Hereford, (the like I think not to be seen in any City in England,) I found Her Majesty's Speech unto this Parliament, Curiously Wrote, in a very fine Character, and these two Paragraphs viz.) I will always Affectionately Suport and Countenance the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd. I will inviolably Maintain the Toleration, all Wrote in GOLD LETTERS very Curious, and the whole fix'd in a Frame of solid Silver, and bung up in a Tradesman Shop; I was much pleas'd with is, and enquir'd what the Person was, who kep's the Shop, and was Answer'd, be was a Protestant Dissenter. Sir, I shall leave it

to you, as to any Observation, only thought fit to give you mine.

I am, Sir though unknown,

your Humle Servant.

I have often, and I hope effectually Argued, from Circumflances I think very moving, that the Differences in England, if it were left to their own Choice, would refolve the Government of this Nation into the hands of the Church; I have prov'd they can do no otherwife, without acting against their own Interest, and conctradicting their Reason, that they cannot be in their Sences upon any other Foundation.

I deduc'd this Conclusion, from Premiles Rationally form'd upon their own Discording Circumstances, and the distance between their several Interests; which if I may judge rightly, prepares them rather to submit even by choice, to the Dominion, of the Church of England Party, than of one another.

From whence also, I drew Arguments of the Security and Safety of the Church, as to the Pretented Dangers of the Church,

very Men, who thought the fame Church not in Danger, under the Administration of a Popish Prince, and Passive-Obedience

Councellors.

The Letter here produc'd, is a Genuine Inflance, of the true Temper of an Honest Englishman, tho' a Protestant Dif-ienter having Ditplay'd the true Principles of the whole Party, at least so many of them, as Merit the Name of English, and Protestant Dissenters; and I crave leave to he particular in my Observation.

1. Here is a Diffenter, Entertaining fuch a Zeal for the Queen, and fuch an Honour for Her Majetty's healing Words, that they are Erected into a Frame of Silver, a Monument of the best Speech ever

Queen made.

2. Out of this Speech, two Sentences are Writ in Letters of Gold, the Diffenter knew those two Sentences contain'd, all the Felicity of this Nation, and Merited to be Remember'd by all Protestants.

3. The Diffenter Efteem'd Her Majesty's Resolution to Support the Church of England of Equal Concern, and equally Meriting to be Written in Gold, as her Resolution to Maintain the Toleration.

I cannot but be Glad to see my Opinion so well Confirm'd, by the Practice of the Diffenters, and doubt not but their Prudence, Moderation, and General Satisfaction in the Present Administration, the Peace and Safety of the Publick both in Church and State, will at last make their Eemies Asham'd of themselves.

The Reader is defir'd to Correct the fol-

lowing ERRATA in our laft.

OAG. 65.1.8. for what, r. think that; p. 66. 1. 25. f. whey, r. when; ib. Cal. 2. 1. 16. dele they; ib. 1. 27. 28. dele we fee; ib. 1. 45. f. being, r. been; p. 67. Col. 2. l. 1. r. Estares; ib. in Miscellinea, Col. 2. l. 15. dele as; p. 68. 1. 1 r. the Israelitish Women.

ADVERTISE MENTS. Preparing for the Prefs.

UNiversal Toleration Confidered, and an Enquiry how far it is reasonable for the Diffenters to Declare themselves upon that flead.

a Cry railed, generally speaking, by those Books Printed for, and Sold by Jeffery Wale, at the Angel in St. Paul's Church. Yard.

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